the slippers between which the crosshead block provided are to the shearing caused by the inertia and friction of slippers. The working face of the slipper usually consists of white metal, grooves on metal, often in the form of strips, the surface being give as to а sure of 50 to 70 lb. per square inch taken when crank right at angles to the line of stroke.

When there **is** only a single guide, the pressure the guide strips astern working should not exceed 60 to 80 lb. per this inch. With square type of guide the strips are subject to a force tending tear them off to supporting bolts when the ship is running astern, and they should designed to resist the bending action set up. They are usually of cast iron,

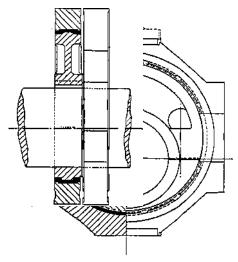


Fig. 31.—Eccentric Pulley and Straps

and the stress should be kept low, say 1500 lb. square inch, especially as there is a sharp internal corner. The bolts of should have a stress 3500 to 4000 lb. per square inch at bottom of thread. spaced Thev are about 6 to 7 diameters apart, and ail of them may be together acting resist the lifting action of the connecting-rod.

Eccentrics and Valve Gear.—The eccentric pulley is of course split, both parts being often of cast iron, fig. 31. The of thickness the centre at the smaller part may be $^d + J$ in. (din. being the diameter of shaft). The parts are fixed on the shaft by studs which are into the part, a single nut often being used at the other The diameter these of

studs may be based on the loads used for designing the valve gear. two parts are held in place laterally by a grooveand-feather joint, feather usually being formed on the smaller part. small engines may not be room for nuts on the ends of the studs, and it would then necessary to use cotters. The eccentric straps are made also of cast iron, and lined with white metal in the usual way, and are usually made of plain rectrounded. angular section with corners The breadth of the eccentric pulley